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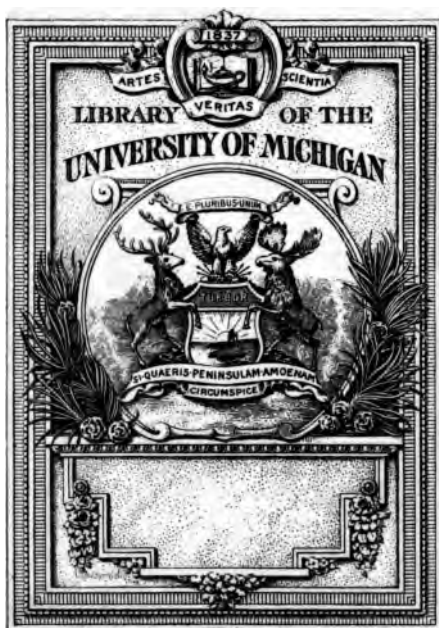


Columbus

Letter

Feb. 15
1493

A 401396



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Price 40 cents

THE
SPANISH LETTER
OF
COLUMBUS

WRITTEN BY HIM ON FEB. 15, 1493

TO ANNOUNCE THE DISCOVERY

OF
AMERICA

REPRODUCED IN FACSIMILE FROM THE UNIQUE COPY
OF THE ORIGINAL EDITION

(Barcelona, April, 1493)

WITH A TRANSLATION AND
INTRODUCTION

LONDON
BERNARD QUARITCH

15 PICCADILLY

1893

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THE
SPANISH LETTER
OF
COLUMBUS

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TO
LUIS DE SANT' ANGEL

Escribano de Racion of the Kingdom of Aragon

DATED 15 FEBRUARY 1493

REPRINTED IN REDUCED FACSIMILE, AND TRANSLATED
FROM THE

UNIQUE COPY
OF THE ORIGINAL EDITION

(PRINTED BY JOHANN ROSENBACH AT BARCELONA
EARLY IN APRIL 1493)

LATELY
in the possession of
BERNARD QUARITCH
LONDON, 15 PICCADILLY

1893

LONDON :
G. NORMAN AND SON, PRINTERS, HART STREET,
COVENT GARDEN.



INTRODUCTION.

THE Latin letter of Columbus, although plainly indicated in its heading as a translation, was for centuries considered to be the only authentic account of his voyage derived from his own pen. The existence of the Spanish original in a printed text of the period was for the first time made known in 1856, when the quarto now in the Ambrosian library came to light, and it is only three years since the discovery of the still earlier Spanish folio, which has been acquired by the Lenox library from Mr. Quaritch. The importance of the Latin letter as a collateral and (in some instances) corrected document will not easily pass away; collectors and libraries will still bid enormous prices for such rare copies of any of the four editions which appeared in 1493, as may turn up from time to time.

The facsimile of the Latin letter now offered to the public is unaccompanied by an English version, because that work has already been done several times, notably by Mr. Eames of the Lenox library a few months ago; and also because the translation appended to the facsimile of the Spanish folio announced on the wrapper of the present letter, will serve as a translation for either. Nothing therefore remains to be said here except a few words with regard to the origin, dates, and succession of the first four editions of the Latin Columbus.

The Spanish folio was printed at Barcelona in April, 1493, probably before the middle of that month. The transmission of

copies from the Peninsula to the rest of Europe was not effected in the same manner as at present, when railway communication has made Paris the immediate recipient of Spanish traffic. Its ordinary course was by sea to Naples, where the dynasty of Aragon was reigning and where the languages of Catalonia, Valencia, and Castille were familiarly used. It was perhaps about the 22nd or 23rd of April, that the Barcelona letter reached Naples, and it was probably in that city, not in Spain, that the Spanish quarto of the Ambrosian library was reprinted from the Barcelona folio of the Lenox library. As for the Latin letter, its origin was slightly different. Columbus had addressed separate copies of the same narrative to two persons—the first to his friend Luis de Santangel, King Ferdinand's financial secretary, the second (which, from the very fact that it was secondary, contained some corrections and some errors) to Gabriel Sanxis, the Treasurer of Aragon. As the text in both was almost identical, there was no occasion to print the one addressed to Sanxis after that to Santangel had issued from the press of Johann Rosenbach at Barcelona. In any case, for whatever reason, the Spanish text so inscribed was never printed until Varnhagen gave it from a manuscript in 1858. But it was a copy, undoubtedly in MS., of the Sanxis letter, which reached the hands of Leandro de Cosco in Naples somewhere about the 23rd or 24th of April, 1493, and was rendered by him into Latin in the version which was printed four times in 1493, and has been frequently reprinted since. This Leandro was a subject of the kingdom of Aragon as his appellation shows, Cosco being a small town in Lerida not far from Balaguer. The natural jealousy between Aragon and Castille accounts for his evidently wilful omission of Isabel's name in the heading of his translation. He presented the work to Leonardus, Bishop of the Neapolitan see of Monte Peloso, a prelate of Catalonian birth, whose family name appears elsewhere Latinised as "de Carninis," but who called himself "Leonardus de Corbaria," because his native place was Corbaria (now called Corbière), a town on the frontiers of Aragon and Roussillon. The Bishop, who was no less patriotic and prejudiced than Leandro, carried the translation to Rome with

him, and, having added to it some verses enthusiastically laudatory of his sovereign Ferdinand (but ignoring the Queen of Castille, to whom Columbus was so much indebted, and whom he never forgot in writing about "Their Highnesses"), he gave it to Stephan Planck to print. Planck, who was a priest as well as a printer, produced an impression (in small quarto size, four leaves with thirty-four lines to each full page) which was published early in May, 1493. [One copy of that edition is in the Lenox library; another in the Boston library.] In the usual course of transmission to the North, which was almost always from Rome to Cologne, by the river-way from Basel, a copy of Planck's first edition reached the latter city and was there reprinted with pictorial illustrations in wood-engraving (in small quarto size, ten leaves, with twenty-seven lines to each full page). This Basel edition is very rare, and the only perfect copy known is in the Lenox library. Two reprints of the same text were also published in Paris by Gui Marchant; both probably in 1493 but dateless. Before this time, Planck had been reproved by Castilians in Rome for having produced a book so pointedly injurious to the credit of Queen Isabel. He therefore printed a second edition (small quarto, four leaves, thirty-three lines to each full page) in which Leander's words "invictissimi Fernandi Hispaniarum Regis" were altered to "invictissimorum Fernandi et Helisabet Hispaniarum Regum," Isabel and Ferdinand, although wife and husband, being equally sovereigns, the one of Castille and Leon, the other of Aragon. The name of the Treasurer, which had appeared in Planck's first edition as Raphael Sanxis, by error for Gabriel Sanxis, was altered, correctly from Raphael to Gabriel, but incorrectly from Sanxis to Sanchis. The Catalanian name Sanxis (pronounced Sanshis) had a Castilian correlative in Sanchez, and if it was necessary to make a Castilian of the Treasurer he ought to have been transmuted into Gabriel Sanchez. But the Castilianisers evidently objected merely to Ferdinand *solus* and to the Aragonese *x* in Sanxis; so that Planck's second edition when it came out had still the Catalanian *i* after the Castilian *ch*. Hence when another

edition was required, later in the same year, it was printed by Franck or Silber of Rome (who called himself Eucharius Argenteus) with two further corrections. "Fernandi et Helisabet" became "Fernandi *ac* Helisabet" and "Sanchis" was turned into "Sanches"; and a word on the third page, which is "noverant" in the other three editions, is properly corrected into "neverant." Generally, however, Silber's edition is less intelligently printed than the others, and the best of the four is, on the whole, the one here given in facsimile. Silber's edition is the only one of the four which is dated and inscribed. Planck's two editions and the Basel edition, bear neither name nor date. Silber's has his name "Argenteus" with place and date given as "Rome . . . M . cccc . xciiij". It is in small quarto, four leaves, with forty lines to each full page; and a copy is to be found in the Lenox library at New York.



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¶ Epistola Chriſtoſori Colom: cui etas noſtra multū debet: de Inſulis Indię ſupra Gangem nuper inuētiſ. Ad quas pergren- das octauo antea menſe auſpicis ⁊ ere inuictiſſimorū Fernādi ⁊ Delisabet Hiſpaniarū Regū miſſus fuerat: ad magnificū dñm Gabrielem Sanchis eorundē ſereniſſimorū Regum Teſaurariū miſſa: quā nobilis ac litteratus vir Leander de Coſco ab Hiſpa no ſidiomate in latinū cōuertit tertio kal̄s Maii. M. cccc. xciii Pontificatus Alexandri Sexti Anno primo.

Q Noniam ſuſcepte prouintie rem perfectam me ꝑſecutum fuiſſe gratum tibi fore ſcio: has conſtitui exarare: que re vnuiuscuſq; rei in hoc noſtro itinere geſte inuenteq; ad- moneant: Triceſimotertio die poſtq; Gadibus diſceſſi in mare Indicū perueni: vbi plurimas inſulas innumeris habitatas ho- minibus repperi: quarum omnium pro feliciffimo Rege noſtro ꝑreconio celebrato ⁊ vexillis extenſis contradicente nemine poſ- ſeſſionem accepi: ꝑrimēq; earum diui Saluatoris nomen impo- ſui: cuius fretus auxilio tam ad hanc: q̄ ad ceteras alias perue- nimus. Eam hō Indi Guanabanin vocant. Aliarū etiam vnam quancq; nouo nomine nuncupauit: quippe aliā inſulam Sancte Marie Conceptionis. aliam Fernandinam. aliam Hyſabellam. aliam Joanam. ⁊ ſic de reliquis appellari iuſſi. Cum ꝑrimū in eam inſulam quam dudum Joanam vocari dixi appuliſſus: iux- ta eius littus occidentem verſus aliquantulum proceſſi: tamq; eam magnanū nullo reperto ſine inueni: vt non inſulā: ſed conti- nentem Chatai prouinciā eſſe crediderim: nulla tñ videns op- pida municipiaue in maritimis ſita conſimibꝫ ꝑreter aliquos vi- cos ⁊ ꝑredia ruſtica: cum quorū incolis loqui nequibam. quare ſi- mul ac nos videbant ſurriplebant fugam. Progrediebar vltra: exiſtimans aliquā me urbem villasue inuenturū. Deniq; videns q̄ longe admodum. progreſſis nihil noui emergebat: ⁊ bñdī viā nos ad Septentrionem deferebat: q̄ ipſe fugere exoptabā: terris etenim regnabat bruma: ad Auſtrumq; erat in voto cōtenderet.

nec minus ventri flagrantibus succedebant constitui alios non opere
viri successus: et sic retrocedens ad portum quendam quem signane/
ram sum reuersus: unde duos homines ex nostris in terram militum qui
inuestigarēt esset ne Rex in ea prouincia vrbesue aliquę. Hi per
tres dies ambularunt inueneruntque innumeros populos et habita/
tiones: paruas tamen et absque ullo regimine. quapropter redierunt.
Interea ego iam intellexeram a quibusdam Indis quos ibidem sus/
ceperam quod hominum prouincia insula quidem erat: et sic perrexi ori/
entem versus eius semper stringens littora usque ad miliaria. cccxii
ubi ipsius insule sunt extrema: hinc aliam insulam ad orientem pro/
spectu distantem ab hac Joana miliaribus. liiii. quam protinus Hispan/
nam dixi: in eamque concessi et direxi iter quasi per Septentrionem
quemadmodum in Joana ad orientem miliaria. dlii. que dicta
Joana et alie ibidem insule quę fertilissime existunt. Hęc multis atque
tutissimis. et latis nec aliis quos unquam viderim comparandis por/
tibus est circumdata. multi maximique salubres hanc interfleunt
fluvii. multi quoque et eminentissimi in ea sunt montes. Omnes
he insule sunt pulcherrime et variis distincte figuris: puie: et ma/
xima arborum varietate sidera lambentium plene: quas nunquam foliis
pruari credo. Quippe vidi eas ita virentes atque decoras ceu mē/
se Maio in Hispania solent esse: quare alie florentes alie fructuo/
se: alie in alio statu sunt uniuscuiusque qualitate vigeant: garri/
bat philomela et alii passeret variis ac innumeri mense Nouembri/
quo ipse per eas deambulabam. Sunt preterea in dicta insula Jo/
na septem vel octo palmarum genera que proceritate et pulchritudine
quemadmodum ceterę omnes arbores: herbe: fructusque nostras facile exu/
perant. Sunt et mirabiles pinus agri et prata vastissima: varię aues:
varia mella: variaque metalla ferro excepto. In ea autem quam Hispan/
nam supra dixi: nuncupari maximis sunt motes ac pulchri: va/
sta rura. nemora. campi. feracissimi feri pascua: et pendens edifici/
is aptissimi. Portum in hac insula comoditas et prestantia flumi/
nis copia salubritate admixta hominum: que nisi quis viderit: credulita/
tem superat. Vnde arbores pascua et fructus multum ab illis Joane

differunt. Nec preterea Hispana diuerso aromatis genere auro-
metallisq; abundat: cuius quidem et oïum aliarq; quas ego vidi et
et quaz cognitionē habeo incole vtriusq; sexus nudi semper ince-
dunt quēadmodū edunt in lucem: preter aliquas feminas: q̄ fo-
lio frondene aliqua aut bombicino velo pudenda operiunt: qđ
ipse sibi ad id negocii parant. Carent ii oēs (vt supra dixi) quo-
cūq; genere ferri: carēt et armis vtpote sibi ignotis nec ad ea sūt
apti: nō ppter corporis deformitatem cū sint bene formati: sed
qa sunt timidi ac plenī formidine: gestant tñ pro armis arundī-
nes sole pustas: in quaz radicib; hastile quoddā ligneū siccū et
in mucronem attenuatū figunt: neq; iis audēt ingiter vti: nā se-
pe euenit cū miserim duos vel tris hoīes ex meis ad aliquas vil-
las vt cū eaz loquerent incolas: exiisse agmen glomeratū ex In-
dis: et vbi nros appropinquare videbant fugā celeriter arripuissē
se despretis a patre liberis et econtra: et hoc nō q̄ cuiuspiam eoz dā-
num aliqđ vel iniuria illata fuerit: imo ad quoscūq; appuli et qui-
bus cū verbum facere potui: quicqđ habebā sum elargitis: pan-
num aliāq; p multa nulla mihi facta versura: sed sunt natura pa-
uidi ac timidi. Ceterz vbi se cernunt turos oī metu repulsi: sunt
admodum simplices ac bone fidei et in oib; que habēt liberalissi-
mi: roganti qđ possidet inficiat nemo: quin ipsi nos ad id poscē-
dū inuitāt. Maximū erga oēs amorē prefeferunt: dant queq; ma-
gna pro paruis: minima lz re nihiloue ptenti. ego attñ phibui ne
tā minia et nulli; precii hisce darent: vt sunt lancia: parapsidū.
vtriq; fragmenta: itē clauī ligule: quanq; si hoc poterāt adipisci
videbat eis pulcherrima mūdi possidere iocalia. Accidit. n. quē-
dam nauitam tantū auri pōdus habuisse pro vna ligula quanti
sunt tres aurei solidi: et sic alios pro aliis minoris precii: pferim
pro blanquis nouis: quibusdā nūmis aureis: p qb; habēdis da-
bant quicquid petebat vēditor: puta vnciam cū dimidia et duas
auri: vel triginta et quadraginta bombicia pondo: quā ipsi iam
nouerant: itez arcuum. amphore. bpdrie. dolisq; fragmenta bom-
bice et auro tanq; bestie comparabant: quod quia iniquum sane

erat vetus: dediſq; eis multa pulchra ⁊ grata que mecū ſulerā nūl
lo interueniente premio. vt eos mihi facilis ꝓſiliarem fierentq;
ꝓpicole ⁊ vt ſint ꝓſoni in amorem erga Regē Reginā ꝓncipēq;
hoſtros ⁊ vniuerſas gentes Hiſpaniē ac ſtudeant ꝓſequirere cor
aceruare eaq; nobis tradere quibꝫ Ipsi affluunt ⁊ nos magnope
re indigenus. Nullam ii nozunt idolatriam: imo firmiſſime cre
dūt oēm vim: oēm potentiam: oīa deni. ꝫ bona eſſe in celo: meq;
inde cum his nauibus ⁊ nautis deſcēdiſſe: atq; hoc animo vbiq;
ſui ſuſceptus ꝓſtq; metum repulerant. Nec ſunt ſēgnes aut ru
des: quin ſummi ac ꝓſpicacis ingenii: ⁊ homines qui transre
tant mare illud nō ſine admiratiōe vniuſcuuſq; rei rationē red
dunt: ſed nūq; viderūt gentes reſtitas neq; naues hmōi. Ego
ſtatim atq; ad mare illud ꝓueni e ꝓima inſula quodſā Indos
violenter arripui: qui edicerent a nobis ⁊ nos ꝓriter docerent
ea quoz ipſi in inſce partibus cognitionem habebant: ⁊ ex roto
ſucceſſit: nam breui nos ipſos: ⁊ ii nos tum geſtu ac ſignis: tum
ꝓꝓiis intellexerunt: magnoq; nobis ſuere emolumento: veniūt
modo mecum qui ſemper putant me deſiuiſſe e celo: quāuis diu
nobiscum verſati fuerint hodieq; verſentur. et ii erant ꝓimi qui
ſd quocunq; appellabamus nuntiabant: alii deinceꝓ aliiſ elat
ta voce dicentes: Venite venite ⁊ videbitis gētes ethereas. Quā
ob rem tam ſemine q; viri: tam impuberes q; adulti: tā iuuenes
q; ſenes depoſita formidine paulo ante ꝓcepta nos certatim viſe
bant magna iter itipante caterua: aliis cibum: aliis ꝓotum affe
rentibus maximo cum amore ac beniuolentiā incredibili. Habet
vnaqueq; inſula multas ſcapas ſolidi ligni: ⁊ ſi anguſtas. lon
gitudine tñ ac forma noſtris biremibus ſimiles: curſu aut velo
ciores. Reguntur remis tantūmodo. Harꝫ quedꝫ ſunt magne:
quedam parue: quedā in medio conſiſtūt. Plures tñ biremi que
remiger duodeuiginti tranſtris maiores: cū quibus in oēs illas
inſulas: que innumere ſunt: traicitur. cumq; iſ ſuam mercatu
ram ꝓercent ⁊ inter eos comertia ſiunt. Aliquaſ ego harum bi
remiū ſeu ſcapaz vidi q; vebebant ſeptuaginta ⁊ octuaginta re

mitges. In omnibus his insulis nulla est diuersitas inter gentis
effigies: nulla in moribus atq; loquela: quin oēs se intelligunt
adinuicem: que res perutilis est ad id qđ serenissimos Reges no
stros exoptare precipue reor: scz eoz ad scđam xpi fidem pueriori
nem. cui qđem quantū intelligere potui facillimi sunt et prout.
Dixi quēadmodū sum progressus antea insulam Joannam per re
ctum tramitem occasus in orientem miliaria. cccxxii. In quā viā
et interuallum itineris possum dicere hanc Joannam esse maiorez
Anglia et Scotia simul. nāq; vltra dicta. cccxxii. passuū milia in
ea parte que ad occidentem prospectat due: quas nō petii: super
sunt prouincie. quaz alterā Indi Anan vocant cuius accolae cau
dati nascuntur. Tendunt in longitudinez ad miliaria. clxxx. vt
ab his quos vobo mecū Indis percepi: qui oīs bases allent insu
las. Hispanie ho ambit? maior est tota Hispania a Colonia vsq;
ad fontem rabidum. Vinctq; facile arguit qđ quartum eius latus
quod ipse per rectā lineā occidentis in orientem traieci miliaria
continet. dxi. Hec insula est affectanda et affectata nō spernenda
in qua et si aliaz oīm vt dixi pro inuictissimo Rege nostro solen
niter possessionem accepi: earūq; imperium dicto Regi penitus
cōmittitur: in oportuniōi tñ loco atq; omni lucro et cōmertiō
condecēti cuiusdā magne ville: cui Patiuitatis dñi nomen de
dimus: possessionem peculiariter accepi: ibiq; arcem quandam
erigere ex templo iussi: que modo iam debet esse pacta: in qua ho
mines qui necessarii sunt visi cū omni animoz genere et vltra an
num victu oportuno reliqui. Item quandā carauellā et pro aliis
construendis tam in hac arte qđ in ceteris peritos: ac eiusdē in
sule Regis erga eos beniuolentiam et familiaritatē incredibiles
Sunt enim gentes ille amabiles admodum et benigne: eo qđ Rex
predictus me fratrem suū dici gloriabatur. Et si aūm rei. ocarent et
his qui in arce manserunt nocere velint: nequeunt: qđ armis cai
rent: nudi incedūt et nimis timidi: ideo dictā arcem tenētes dun
taxat pnt totā eam insulam nullo sibi imminere discrimine popu
lari: dummo leges quas dedim? ac regimen nō excedāt. In oib?

his insulis ut intellexi quisque vni tamen pluri acquiescit: preter principes aut reges: quibus viginti hic licet. femine magis quam viri laborare videntur: nec bene potui intelligere an habeant bona propria: vidi enim quod vnus habebat aliis impartiri: presertim dapes obsonia et huiusmodi. Nullum apud eos monstrum reperi ut plerique existimabant: sed homines magne reuerentie atque benignos. Nec sunt nigri velut ethiopes: habent crines planos et demissos: non degunt ubi radiorum solaris emicat calor: immagna namque hic est solis vehementia: propterea quod ab equinoctiali linea distat. Ubi videntur quatuordecim et viginti ex montium cacuminibus. Maximam quoque viger frigus: sed id quidem moderantur Indi tum loci consuetudine: tum rerum calidissimarum quibus frequenter et luxuriose vescuntur presidio. Itaque monstra aliqua non vidi: neque eorum alicubi habui cognitionem: excepta quadam insula Charis nuncupata: que secundum ex Hispania in Indiam transfretantibus existit: quam gens que clama a finitimis habitata ferocior incolit. Hi carne humana vescuntur. Habent predicti biremium genera plurima quibus in omnes Indias insulas traiciunt: depredant: surripiunt quecumque possunt. Nichil ab aliis differunt nisi quod gerunt more femineo longos crines: utuntur arcibus et spiculis arundineis fixis ut diximus in grossiori parte attenuatis hastilibus. ideoque habent feroces: quare ceteri Indi in exhausto metu plectunt: sed hos ego nihili facio plus quam alios. Hi sunt qui coeunt cum quibusdam feminis: que sole insulam Mateurum primam ex Hispania in Indiam traicientibus habitant. De autem femine nullum sui sexus opus exercent: utuntur enim arcibus et spiculis sicut de earum plerisque dixi: muniant sese laminis eneas quarum maxima apud eas copia existit. Aliam mihi insulam affirmant super adicta Hispania maiorem: eius incolae carere pilis: auroque inter alias potissimum exuberat. Huius insule et aliarum quas vidi homines mecum porto qui horum que dixi testimonium perhibent. Denique ut nostri discessus et celeris reversionis compendium ac emolumentum breuibz astringam hoc polliceor: me nostris Regibus invictissimis paruo eorum fultu auxilio: tantum auri daturum quantum eis fuerit

rit opus. tñ vero aromatum. bombicis. masticis: q̄ apud Chlum
duntaxat innenitur. tantūq; ligni aloes. tantum seruoꝝ hydo/
latrarum: quantum eorum maiestas voluerit exigere. it. in reu/
barbarum ⁊ alia aromatum genera que ii quos in dicta arce reli/
qui iam inuenisse atq; inuenturos existimo. q̄iquidem ego nul/
libi magis sum moratus nisi quantum me coegerunt venti: pze/
terq; in villa Ratiuitatis: dum arceꝝ condere ⁊ tuta oia esse pro/
uidi. Que ⁊ si maxima ⁊ inaudita sunt: multo tñ maiora forent
si naues mihi vt ratio exigit subuenissent. Vex multum ac mira/
bile hoc: nec nostris meritis correspondens: sed sancte Christiana/
ne fidei: nostrorumq; Regum pietati ac religioni: quia quod hu/
manus consequi nō poterat intellectus: id b̄ manis cōcessit di/
uinus. Solet enim deus seruis suos: quicq; sua precepta diligūt
⁊ in impossibilibus exaudire: vt nobis in presentia contigit: qui
ea consecuti sumus: a que hactenus mortalium vires minime atri/
gerant: nam si harū insularū quipiam aliquid scripserunt aut lo/
cuti sunt: omnes per ambages ⁊ cōiecturas. nemo se eas vidisse
asserit vnde prope videbatur fabula. Igitur Rex ⁊ Regina prin/
cepsq; ac eoꝝ regna feliciss. ma cuncteq; ali: Christianoꝝ prouin/
cie Saluatori dño nostro Iesu Christo agam⁹ gratias: qui tan/
ta nos victoria munereq; donauit: celebrentur processiones. per/
agantur solennia sacra: festaq; fronde velentur delubra. exultet
Christus in terris quemadmodum in celis exultat: quom tot po/
puloꝝum perditas ante hac animas saluatum iri preuider. Lete/
mur ⁊ nos: cum propter exaltationem nostre fidei. tum propter
rerum temporalium incrementa: quoꝝ non solum Hispania sed
vniuersa Christianitas est futura particeps. Nec vt gesta sunt
sic breuiter enarrata. Vale. Vlis bone pridie Idus Martis.

Christoforus Colom Oceane classis Prefectus.

**¶ Epigramma. R. L. de Cozbaria Episcopi Montispalensis.
Ad Inuictissimum Regem Hispaniarum.**

**Jam nulla Hispanjs tellus addenda Triumphis
Atq; parum tantis viribus orbis erat.
Nunc longe Eois regio deprensa sub vndis.
Auctura est titulos Betice magne tuos
Unde repertori merito referenda Colombo
Gratia: sed summo est maior habēda deo.
Qui vincenda parat noua Regna tibiq; sibiq;
Teq; simul fortem prestat et esse pium.**

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